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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 38. Issued May 5, 1917.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARCH, 1917.

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ENTRY OF COTTON FROM IMPERIAL VALLEY, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, RESTRICTED.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(Effective July 1, 1917.)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that Regulation 14 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, as revised and adopted January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, amended November 4, 1916, be further amended so as to read as follows:

Regulation 14. Restrictions governing the entry of cotton from Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico.

Cotton grown in the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, shall be subject to all the requirements of these regulations: *Provided,* That such cotton will be admitted and may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10, as long as it

shall be determined by the Federal Horticultural Board that the pink bollworm does not exist in the Northern District of the State of Lower California, Mexico, and that effective quarantine measures are being maintained by the proper Mexican authorities, prohibiting the entry into Lower California of cotton seed, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls, and lint cotton, baled or unbaled, grown in other parts of Mexico or in foreign countries other than the United States.

Permits for the entry of cotton grown in the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, may be refused and existing permits revoked whenever it shall be determined by the Federal Horticultural Board that the provisions of the foregoing proviso are not being satisfactorily maintained.

Done at Washington this 7th day of March, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FURTHER RESTRICTION ON ENTRY OF COTTON SEED, SEED COTTON AND COTTONSEED HULLS FROM IMPERIAL VALLEY, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

AMENDMENT NO. 4, WITH REGULATIONS, TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 8.

(Effective on and after July 1, 1917.)

PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON.

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the regulations governing the entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, under Notice of Quarantine No. 8, promulgated May 28, 1913, effective on and after July 1, 1913, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF COTTON SEED, SEED COTTON, AND COTTONSEED HULLS FROM THE LOCALITY OF THE IMPERIAL VALLEY IN THE STATE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.

Regulation 1. Applications for permits.

Persons contemplating the importation of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the quantity of cotton seed, seed cotton, or cottonseed hulls which it is desired to import, the name and address of the exporter, the locality where grown, and the name and address of the importer, or his broker, in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Regulation 2. Permits for entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of cotton seed, seed cotton, or cottonseed hulls from the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, a permit will be issued

in quadruplicate. One copy of the permit will be furnished to the applicant, to be retained by him for presentation on arrival of the cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls to the customs officer at the port of entry named in the permit; one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, one copy to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth filed with the application. Permits will be issued only for the port of Calexico.

Permits for the entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, may be refused and existing permits may be canceled unless effective quarantine measures are maintained by the proper Mexican authorities prohibiting the entry into Lower California of cotton seed, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls, and lint cotton, baled or unbaled, grown in other parts of Mexico or in foreign countries other than the United States.

Regulation 3. Importer's or broker's report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Immediately upon the arrival of the cotton seed, seed cotton, or cottonseed hulls at the port of entry the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity of cotton seed, seed cotton, or cottonseed hulls entered in the shipment, the locality where grown, the name and address of the exporter or foreign shipper, and the date of arrival.

Regulation 4. Conditions of entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls.

Cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Lower California, Mexico, shall not be entered or delivered to the importer or consignee until the collector of customs shall have received a notice in writing from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that such cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls have been inspected by him, or under his direction, and found to be free from infestation. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

The above regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1917, and shall supersede, on and after said date, the regulation governing the entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the State of Lower California, Mexico, issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 8, May 28, 1913, effective on and after July 1, 1913.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of March, 1917.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX.

FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

(These will be furnished on application.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON SEED, SEED COTTON, AND COTTONSEED HULLS.

_____, 191

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation of the cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls described below, during the period _____, 191–, to June 30, 191–:

Quantity (pounds).	Exact designation of articles to be imported.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Exporter _____
(Name) (Address)

Country where grown _____

Locality where grown _____

Port of entry _____ Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed:

_____

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

No. _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON SEED, SEED COTTON, AND COTTONSEED HULLS FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.

Valid_____, 191 , to June 30, 191 .

_____, 191 .

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS:

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912, of the cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls described herein upon receipt of a notice in writing from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that such cotton seed, seed cotton, or cottonseed hulls have been inspected by him, or under his direction, and found to be free from infestation.

Quantity (pounds).	Exact designation of articles to be imported.

Name and address of exporter_____

Country and locality where grown_____

Name and address of importer_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____
Chairman of Board.

_____
Secretary of Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPORTER'S OR BROKER'S REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

COTTON SEED, SEED COTTON, AND COTTONSEED HULLS IMPORTATIONS.

In compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and Regulation 3 of the regulations governing the entry of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, promulgated March 7, 1917, the information provided for in this blank must be given in duplicate by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through the collector of customs at the port of entry designated in the permit, immediately upon arrival of the cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

_____, 191 .

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.:

The following cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, offered for entry under Permit No._____

shipped from_____, consigned to

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

arrived_____, 191 .

Country and locality where grown_____

Foreign shipper_____
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Exact designation of articles.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

_____
(Address.)

LETTER TO PERMITTEES INDICATING FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF COTTON, COTTON SEED, SEED COTTON, AND COTTONSEED HULLS FROM IMPERIAL VALLEY, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1917.

DEAR SIRS: I inclose herewith, for your information, copy of amendment No. 4, with regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 8, placing further restrictions on the importation of cotton seed from the locality of the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico; also a copy of amendment No. 10 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, placing restrictions on the importation of cotton lint from the same locality. Both of these orders become effective July 1, 1917. Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that these amendments in relation to cotton seed and to cotton lint both contain the requirement, as a condition for the continuation of the entry of these products into the United States, that effective quarantine measures are being maintained by the proper Mexican authorities prohibiting the entry into Lower California of cotton seed, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls and lint cotton, baled or unbaled, grown in any other part of Mexico or in foreign countries other than the United States. The United States has now in force and is now maintaining by an adequate inspection service at ports of entry just such quarantine provisions against other parts of Mexico and against all other foreign cotton-producing countries of the world. It is absolutely essential that the authorities of Lower California shall take and maintain similar action to be in accord with the United States in this particular, and to safeguard both the cotton cultures of Lower California and the similar cultures across the border in the United States. It is most important that provisions for the enforcement of the order prohibiting the entry into Lower California of all the products named should be in existence and that they should be adequate to accomplish the purpose of the order. In other words, the order without provision for enforcement can not be considered an effective quarantine measure. Provisions for its enforcement should be instituted either through the customs or other service for the actual inspection of goods of all kinds offered for entry into Lower California from other parts of Mexico or other portions of the world, with a view to intercepting and excluding the cotton products enumerated. In this connection you are also respectfully referred to my letter of January 26, 1917.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

CLOSER INSPECTION OF COTTON IMPORTATIONS FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, March 27, 1917:

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the existence of the pink boll worm in Mexico, a stricter system of control over the entry into the United States of cotton lint, cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico, is to be instituted on July 1, 1917. Two orders to this effect have recently been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Hitherto cotton lint from Lower California has been allowed entry into the United States without restriction. One of the new orders now provides that such cotton lint shall be subject to the regulations governing the importation of other foreign cotton into the United States, with the exception that the cotton from Lower California need not be disinfected after it has entered, and may be consigned to persons who are not licensed to utilize other imported cotton. The second order provides that, in addition to the permits already required, all importations of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the new orders, however, all importations of the products mentioned are permitted only on condition that the State of Lower California shall maintain an effective quarantine prohibiting the entry into that State of such products which have been grown in other parts of Mexico or in foreign countries. It is pointed out that if cotton products are to continue to be moved from the Imperial Valley of Lower California it is essential that this State should be protected from the rest of Mexico and from other countries where the pink boll worm is known to exist. The governor of Lower California has already issued, under date of February 8, 1917, an order prohibiting the importation into Lower California of raw cotton products.

ENTRY INTO LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, OF UNMANUFACTURED COTTON PRODUCTS PROHIBITED.

The cotton in this district being at the present time immune from any kind of plague, and in order to avoid the invasion of said plagues into this territory, this Government hereby decrees that the importation of all unmanufactured cotton products is strictly prohibited, from this date until further notice, and exceptions to this prohibition will only be made by special permit from this Government.

Mexicali, Baja California, February 9, 1917.

The governor and military commander.

E. CANTU.

POTATOES FROM VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, TO BE ADMITTED.

Under date of February 21, 1917, a cablegram was received from the director of agriculture, Melbourne, Victoria, reporting that the State of Victoria had an effective quarantine against potatoes from other countries; that no wart disease or powdery scab occurred in that State; that they were in position to give certificates of freedom from disease by competent officers; and that a list of officials authorized to issue certificates had been posted. Inasmuch as this indicated practical compliance with the general conditions governing the entry of potatoes into the United States, a permit authorizing the importation of 500 tons of potatoes from Victoria was issued to a San Francisco firm, and the following press notice was issued March 8 from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture:

POTATOES FROM VICTORIA TO BE ADMITTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of Agriculture was advised by cablegram from the director of agriculture, Melbourne, Australia, February 21, 1917, that the State of Victoria had complied with the general con-

ditions prescribed in the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States. On the basis of this cablegram the director of agriculture of Victoria was advised that potatoes from Victoria would be admitted into the United States in accordance with the potato regulations. One permit has already been issued for the importation of 600 tons of Victorian potatoes.

Potatoes may now be imported into the United States from the following countries under permit and in compliance with the other requirements of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, viz: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, the Dominion of Canada, and Victoria, Australia.

REVISION OF MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO 13 (WITH REGULATIONS), REVISED. MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY.

[Effective on and after June 1, 1917.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exists in the Territory of Hawaii a dangerous insect infestation new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the mainland of the United States, by two insects, to wit, the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*).

Now, therefore, I, Carl Vrooman, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 U. S. Stat. L., p. 315) do hereby quarantine the Territory of Hawaii as infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly and do prohibit the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The foregoing quarantine shall become and be effective, and quarantine No. 13, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture March 23, 1914, entitled "Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Melon Fly," shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

Regulation 1. Fruits and vegetables prohibited.

No fruits or vegetables whatsoever, in the natural or raw state, except as provided in regulation 2 hereof, shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 2. Shipment of bananas, pineapples, taro, and coconuts permitted under certification.

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) of the noncooking type, pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), taro (*Colocasia antiquorum esculentum*), and coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*), may be moved or allowed to move from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, when such fruits or

vegetables have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, certified to be free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly and marked in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the United States when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables in the form in which they are to be shipped are not and can not be a means of conveying either the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly.

Regulation 3. Application for inspection.

Persons intending to move any of the fruits or vegetables listed under Regulation 2 from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, shall make application for inspection thereof as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. The application should show the quantity of the fruits or vegetables which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and the contemplated date of shipment.

Blanks on which to make application for inspection or for permits will be furnished, upon request, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, King Street, Honolulu.

Regulation 4. Certification of shipments.

Fruits and vegetables listed under Regulation 2 shall not be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, by cars, boats, or other vehicles unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by said department and pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly. The inspection certificates shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

The inspection certificate will not be issued until an authorized representative of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have determined, by adequate inspection, that the plantation on which the inspected fruits or vegetables were produced is free from infestation, and from contiguous sources of infestation, by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for fruits or vegetables which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with fruits or vegetables which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Inspection and certification required by these regulations will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature. Applicants for inspection will be required to place the fruits or vegetables to be inspected so that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused.

Regulation 5. Marking of containers.

No fruits or vegetables listed under Regulation 2 shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate required by Regulation 4. The containers or wrappers shall be new and of materials which are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6. Movement within quarantined area.

The local or interisland movement of all fruits and vegetables, exclusively within the area quarantined for the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, is not prohibited by these regulations and is subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed under the laws of Hawaii.

Regulation 7. Quarantined fruits and vegetables as ships' stores or in possession of crew or passengers.

No restriction is placed on the movement of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine No. 13 as ships' stores, or by passengers and crew, on ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, except that such fruits or vegetables must be entirely consumed or removed from such ships, and such disinfection as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture must be made before such ships arrive at the docks at any port within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

Regulation 8. Inspection of vessels.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to enter upon ships or vessels from Hawaii at any time after they come within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, whether in the stream or at the dock, wharf, or mole, for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels, or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables; and such inspection shall extend to the personal belongings of passengers and members of the crew.

Regulation 9. Disinfection of vessel and contents.

Before unloading any of its cargo, any ship or vessel found to contain or to be infested from any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine and all articles that have been in contact with such fruits or vegetables shall be immediately disinfected by the person having charge or possession of said ship or vessel under the direction and in the manner prescribed by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

When such ship or vessel has been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to such inspector he shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such disinfection, which shall permit the unloading of the cargo, so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture is concerned.

Regulation 10. Posting of warning notice and distribution of baggage declarations.

Before any ship or vessel from Hawaii arrives within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, the master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of any ship or vessel shall cause to be distributed to each passenger thereon a baggage declaration, to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the plant quarantine act, the foregoing quarantine, and these regulations. These baggage declarations, after being signed by the passengers, shall be collected and delivered by the purser to the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture on arrival at quarantine.

Every person or company owning or controlling any dock, yard, or other harbor in Hawaii from which ships or vessels sail for ports in the continental United States, or in any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, and every master, captain, or other person in charge or possession of any ship or vessel

sailing from Hawaii destined to a port in the continental United States or any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, shall, respectively, post in one or more conspicuous places, and keep posted at all times in one or more conspicuous places, on or in said dock, yard, or other harbor, or in such ship or vessel, and in at least three places—the cabin, the steerage, and crew's quarters in such ship or vessel—a copy of the warning notice printed on the reverse side of the baggage declaration.

Regulation 11. Importations by Department of Agriculture permitted.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall not apply to importations of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii made by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes.

The foregoing regulations are adopted, effective on and after June 1, 1917.

Done at Washington this 12th day of March, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

CARL VROOMAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

BAGGAGE DECLARATION REQUIRED UNDER MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY QUARANTINE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

BAGGAGE DECLARATION.

Steamship_____

I, _____ declare
(Name in full.)

that I reside at No._____
(Street.)

_____ and that I have with me, belonging to myself and _____
(State whether wife, child, maid, etc.)

accompanying me, the following baggage:

Trunks.	Hand packages.	Bales, cases, boxes, etc.	Other packages.	Total number of pieces.

I further declare that said baggage does not contain any fruits or vegetables in the natural or raw state, or any sugar cane, cotton, or cotton seed.

Declared this _____ day of _____, 191 .

_____
(Passenger.)

Witness:

_____
(Purser of steamship.)

NOTICE.—The movement from Hawaii into any part of the United States of any fruits or vegetables in the natural or raw state, except as permitted by

the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of quarantine No. 13, revised, and the regulations issued thereunder, or of any sugar cane, cotton, or cotton seed, all of which are prohibited by quarantine, will subject the person moving the same to liability to criminal prosecution under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315).

All baggage must be opened and submitted to inspection before the same is taken off the ship.

(See Warning notice on reverse side.)

WARNING TO PASSENGERS IN RELATION TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY QUARANTINE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1917.*

WARNING TO PASSENGERS.

Heavy penalty against unauthorized movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, of fruits, nuts, and vegetables, and of cotton, cotton seed and sugar cane.

The attention of all passengers on this vessel is called to the fact that in order to prevent the introduction into the mainland of the United States of two dangerous insects, namely, the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of section 8 of the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), known as the Plant Quarantine Act, has quarantined the Territory of Hawaii as infested by said insects, and that the movement from said Territory into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii of all fruits, nuts, or vegetables in the natural or raw state, except as indicated below, is absolutely prohibited.

Bananas, pineapples, taro, and coconuts may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii only in accordance with the regulations prescribed under said quarantine. These regulations provide that bananas, pineapples, taro, and coconuts may be moved if they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, and a certificate issued to that effect, and if the containers thereof are plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate referred to above, and if such containers or wrappers are new and of materials which are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All fruits, nuts, and vegetables the movement of which is prohibited, and all bananas, pineapples, taro, and coconuts, unless marked and certified as indicated, in the possession of passengers and crew, must be entirely consumed or removed from this vessel before it arrives at the docks at any port within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

Any person who transports from Hawaii to any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, any of the fruits, nuts, or vegetables

covered by Quarantine No. 13, revised, in violation of the aforementioned provisions, will be subject to punishment by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Quarantine No. 13, revised, referred to, was promulgated March 12, 1917, effective June 1, 1917.

The movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, of cotton, cotton seed, and sugar cane is also prohibited by quarantine.

CARL VROOMAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(T. D. 37060.)

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF CORN.

Amendment No. 1 to notice of quarantine No. 24, relative to the importation of corn under the Plant Quarantine Act, published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 17, 1917.*

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 1 to notice of quarantine No. 24, which notice was published in T. D. 36443 on May 26, 1916, relative to the importation of corn under the Plant Quarantine Act, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

BYRON R. NEWTON,
Assistant Secretary.

(Then follows the text of the amendment.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1917.*

NOTICE OF PROPOSED QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST (Peridermium strobi Kleb.).

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous disease known as the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi* Kleb.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, on account of which it appears necessary to quarantine them, together with certain other States or portions thereof, as indicated in the next paragraph hereof, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (Public—No. 390, 64th Cong.), and to prohibit or regulate the movement from said States to other States and Territories of five-leafed pine nursery stock and currant and gooseberry stock.

It seems advisable to consider the establishment of this quarantine either (1) at the line of the western boundary of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, or (2) at the western boundary of

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, or (3) at the Mississippi River, or (4) at some other line within these States.

It also seems desirable to prohibit or regulate the movement of said stock from the most seriously infected States, viz, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, to those of less serious infection.

A public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 410, Bieber Building, at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 10, 1917, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may be heard either in person or by attorney.

During the past year the white-pine blister rust has spread alarmingly in the previously known infected areas in New England and has been discovered in new localities in the Middle West. The increase in the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to deal with the movement of dangerously infected domestic nursery stock, conferred by recent congressional action, has made more effective measures possible.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1917.*

NOTICE OF PROPOSED QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST (Peridermium strobi Kleb.).

The Secretary of Agriculture deems it necessary, in order to effectively prevent the introduction into the United States of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi* Kleb.), to extend the provisions of notice of quarantine No. 7, issued May 21, 1913, to forbid the importation of all currant and gooseberry plants from Europe and Asia.

In compliance with section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 410, Bieber Building, at 10 o'clock a. m., on April 10, 1917, in order that all persons interested in the importation of currant and gooseberry plants from Europe and Asia may be heard either in person or by attorney.

HEARING ON PROPOSED QUARANTINE TO PREVENT SPREAD OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST.

The following press notice concerning this hearing was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A public hearing to consider the restriction or prohibition of shipments of pines and of currant and gooseberry bushes, to prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust, will be held by the United States Department of Agriculture on April 10, at 10 o'clock, in Room 410, Bieber Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The question of whether a quarantine line should be drawn either at the western border of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, or at the Mississippi River, or at some intermediate point, will be considered.

The white-pine blister rust has continued to spread in New England and eastern New York and has been found to a limited extent in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Energetic measures for its eradication or control are being taken

by Federal and State Governments and private organizations, in realization of the danger which threatens our immensely valuable pine forests. To assist in this control work and to prevent the blister rust from getting a foothold in the western United States, consideration will be given to the desirability of prohibiting all shipments of white-pine nursery stock from the Eastern and Central States to the Western States. Currant and gooseberry nursery stock must also be considered in this connection, since they are hosts for the blister rust, and a necessary stage in its development.

A domestic quarantine to protect the pine forests of the West was proposed a year ago and a hearing held in February, 1916, by the Federal Horticultural Board. It was then found that the most effective results would be secured by prohibiting the shipment of eastern pines and gooseberry and currant bushes west of a line drawn beyond the Mississippi. Such a quarantine was not then legally possible nor was sufficient knowledge available of the distribution of the disease in the Central States; consequently Federal action was limited to securing the voluntary cooperation of nurserymen to prevent shipments west of the Great Plains.

Congress at the last session amended the Plant Quarantine Act to permit the drawing of quarantine lines where needed to prevent the spread of plant pests rather than at the boundaries of infected States.

Acting under this new authority and in the light of more extended surveys, the department has given notice of the public hearing indicated above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 17, 1917.

SECTION 8 OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT AMENDED.

DEAR SIR: Section 8 of the Federal Plant Quarantine Act, which has relation to domestic quarantines, was amended in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, approved March 4, 1917. The amendments to this section include two unrelated items: (1) To broaden the plant quarantine powers for immediate application to the white-pine blister rust, and (2) the incorporation in this section, for the purpose of more effective administration, of quarantine powers covering stone and quarry products, etc., granted for many years past in the wording of the appropriation for the Bureau of Entomology under the item "Preventing spread of moths."

In regard to the first of these changes, Section 8 as hitherto worded has restricted the promulgation of quarantines to States, Territories, or Districts which could be definitely determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as being invaded with the plant disease or insect pest involved. The new wording eliminates this restriction and permits the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate a quarantine to include "any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or any portion thereof, when he shall determine that such quarantine is necessary to prevent the spread of a dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, etc.," in other words, without the requirement of the determination of the actual infestation of such area as a whole. Such broad power need be exercised only in the case of diseases or infestations like that of the white-pine blister rust, or the citrus canker, where the actual spread can not be accurately determined; and therefore effective administration of a quarantine may make it necessary to include a larger area under restriction than that actually known to be infested.

Where the needs can be so met, quarantines may still be limited to States, Territories, or Districts actually determined to be infested.

The second of these changes, as noted, effects the incorporation in this section of powers granted for many years in the wording of the appropriation for the Bureau of Entomology. As now incorporated in this section, the wording is general, so that it may apply to any insect pest or plant disease. The new wording covers "any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation specified in the notice of quarantine." The gipsy moth, through its egg masses, and perhaps other insects, may be readily carried and distributed on stone and quarry and similar products which often originate in wooded or other infested areas. To control this avenue of spread, inspection and certification of stone and quarry products have been conducted for some time under the gipsy-moth appropriation, and to give greater thoroughness to this work a quarantine has been in operation since October 23, 1914, under the general wording of this item in the appropriation for the Bureau of Entomology. No provision was made in this appropriation for the enforcement of the quarantine, and it was necessary to renew it annually. Section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act as now modified makes it possible to bring stone, quarry, and other products which may be the means of carrying insect enemies and plant diseases under all the safeguards provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act.

The insertion of this section of the clause, "when the public interests will permit," in relation to the promulgation of rules and regulations governing the movement of quarantined products, makes this section conform in phraseology with the Cattle Quarantine Act.

Section 8 as amended follows:

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or any portion thereof, when he shall determine that such quarantine is necessary to prevent the spread of a dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give notice of the establishment of such quarantine to common carriers doing business in or through such quarantined area, and shall publish in such newspapers in the quarantined area as he shall select notice of the establishment of quarantine. That no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine, except as hereinafter provided. That it shall be unlawful to move, or allow to be moved, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine hereinbefore provided, and regardless of the use for which the same is intended, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States or quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, when the public interests will permit, to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of the class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other

plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine hereinbefore provided, and regardless of the use for which the same is intended, from a quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations as hereinbefore provided in this section for the notice of the establishment of quarantine: *Provided*, That before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that it is necessary to quarantine any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or portion thereof, under the authority given in this section, he shall, after due notice to interested parties, give a public hearing under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MARCH 29, 1917.

PERMITTEES RESPONSIBLE FOR FUMIGATION OF COTTON.

DEAR SIRS: Your attention is invited to the following provision in regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States:

Cotton imported from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection, upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the cotton if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, conditioned upon disinfection of the cotton, under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the redelivery of the cotton to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival of same at the port of entry.

Under this regulation the permittee is charged with full responsibility for the disinfection of the cotton within the 40-day period. If distribution is made of such cotton by the permittee before it is disinfected, with the understanding that the licensee receiving the same is to pay the fumigation charges, the permittee will nevertheless be held responsible for the fumigation of the cotton within 40 days from its arrival at the port of entry. In other words, so far as responsibility for the fumigation of imported cotton is concerned, the board deals only with the permittee, subsequent receivers of the cotton from the permittee not being parties to the bond given for its fumigation.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, Natal or Kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and the plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

On account of the likelihood of carriage of gipsy moth with stone and quarry products, these products have been placed under quarantine and regulations similar to those governing the movement interstate of plants and plant products

listed in the preceding paragraph. This quarantine is under the authority given in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture approved August 11, 1916, and is administered by the Federal Horticultural Board.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Nursery stock.—In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20,

1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

Irish potato.—The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

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